REMARKS

This Amendment is filed in response to the FINAL Office Action mailed on December 9, 2004; and in the Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed on even date herewith. All objections and rejections are respectfully traversed..

Claims 1-36 are in the case.

Claims 25-36 were added to better claim the invention.

Claim 2 was amended to better claim the invention.

At Page 2 of the Office Action Claims 1-2, 4-6 and 8-24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cisco Systems Inc (TN3270 Server Implementation) hereinafter "Cisco", in view of Shakib et al U.S. Patent No. 5,812,793 hereinafter "Shakib".

The presently claimed invention, as set forth in representative claim 25, comprises in part:

25. A method for generating a unique subordinate resource name, said method comprising the steps of:

identifying a subordinate resource and a related superior resource;
ascertaining the name of said superior resource;
truncating said superior resource name to form a truncated
name;
obtaining a counter number from a counter;
appending said counter number to said truncated name to form
an appended name; and
assigning said appended name to said subordinate resource.

Cisco discloses a method of naming superior resources and subordinate resources

as described in the Background section of the present Application for U. S. Patent, as:

"In the SNA system, each PU is assigned a name obtained from a resource definition file resident in the local directory of the mainframe device. The term 'resource' is used herein to refer to any network accessible unit (NAU), such as a PU, an LU, or a control point, that can be represented in the local directory. The local directory resource definition file thus contains the logical name, or resource name, and node identification for each NAU in the SNA system. In particular, the TN3270 server utilizes resource names of eight characters in length, in accordance with SNA/VTAM standards, with the requirement that each resource name be unique. By utilizing resource names in the network, an end user can begin a session as an LU without needing to know the locations of the network resources.

There has always been a problem when attempting to derive subordinate resource names from the name of the corresponding superior resource. Currently, there is no scheme by which, when attempting to do such derivation, one can assure that unique subordinate names are generated.

The TN3270 server allows the user/administrator to specify a 'user seed' to be used for subordinate resource names. If a user seed is not specified, a name seed is provided by using the first five characters of the

PU name. Either seed is then used to create names for the subordinate re-
sources by appending to the seed an index value ranging from 1 to 255.

Such conventional derivation methods for name seeds cause
clashes of the subordinate resource names in the name space. By way of
example, a clash will most likely result when the first five characters in the
PU names remain invariant."

(Present Specification, Page 1 line 13 - Page 2 line 12)

Shakib discloses generating a unique change identifier by:

"assigning to each replica node in the network a globally unique identifier

which is unique across the network;

and

concatenating with said globally unique identifier a counter value which is

incremented when a new unique change identifier is needed"

(Shakib Col. 18 lines 22-27).

Applicant respectfully urges that neither "Cisco" nor Shakib has any disclosure of

Applicant's claimed novel "generating a unique subordinate resource name, said method

comprising the steps of:

. . .

ascertaining the name of said superior resource;

truncating said superior resource name to form a truncated name;

obtaining a counter number from a counter;

appending said counter number to said truncated name to form an appended name; and

assigning said appended name to said subordinate resource."

That is, Applicant uses the *name* of the superior resource, then *truncates* the name of the superior resource, and *appends* a unique counter number to the truncated name to generate a *unique name for the subordinate resource*.

"Cisco" simply attempts, by an ad hoc method, as described in the Background section of the present application, to attempt to generate a unique name for a subordinate resource, and these methods often generate conflicting names for different subordinate resources, as described in the quoted section of the Specification.

Shakib states that he first assigns as "assigning to each replica node in the network a globally unique identifier which is unique across the network", and then appends a counter to this already determined globally unique identifier in order to keep track of changes.

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In sharp contrast, Applicant uses the *truncated name* of the superior resource to *generate a unique name* for the subordinate resource, by appending a number obtained from a global counter to the truncated name of the superior resource.

Therefore, Applicant respectfully urges that since neither cited reference, Cisco nor Shakib, has any disclosure of Applicant's claimed novel generating a unique name by appending a number to the name of the superior resource, that neither taken singly, nor the two taken in combination, are legally sufficient to render the presently claimed invention obvious under 35 U. S. C. 103(a).

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully urges that "Cisco" and Shakib are legally precluded from rendering the presently claimed invention unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) because of the absence from each of Applicant's claimed novel "generating a unique subordinate resource name, said method comprising the steps of:

. . .

ascertaining the name of said superior resource;

truncating said superior resource name to form a truncated name;

obtaining a counter number from a counter;

appending said counter number to said truncated name to form an appended name; and

assigning said appended name to said subordinate resource."

At Page 7 of the Office Action, Examiner states, substantially, that the counter of Shakib is equivalent to Applicant's global counter.

Applicant respectfully urges that Shakib first gets a "globally unique name" (Col. 18 lines 22-23) from somewhere, and then he assigns the globally unique name, which he gets from somewhere, to his replica nodes, and then simply keeps track of changes by appending a counter number to his already determined "globally unique name".

In sharp contrast, Applicant uses the name of his superior resource, with an appended number from his global counter, to *generate* the unique name for his subordinate resource. Shakib has no disclosure of Applicant's claimed method of generating the unique name which is then assigned to the subordinate resource.
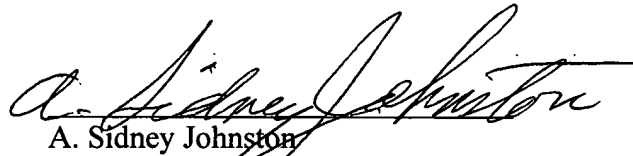
All independent claims are believed to be in condition for allowance.

All dependent claims are dependent from independent claims which are believed to be in condition for allowance. Accordingly, all dependent claims are believed to be in condition for allowance.

Favorable action is respectfully solicited.

Please charge any additional fee occasioned by this paper to our Deposit Account

No. 03-1237.

Respectfully submitted,

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